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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

- 25X1 1. On 5 October 1951 the Munitions Bureau of the North Korean Army Rear Service
25X1 Department drafted 300 registered Korean drivers and mechanics living in
25X1 Manchuria to serve as drivers and technicians in units transporting military
25X1 goods by truck to the front in Korea. One Korean living in Manchuria who was
25X1 registered for this purpose was KIM Hi-man (金希萬) [redacted]
25X1 [redacted] in Liaotung Province, Manchuria. [redacted]

2. In mid-January 1952 the Munitions Bureau of the North Korean Army Rear Service Department maintained the following 4 training centers for North Korean army truck drivers:

- 25X1 a. The 913 Army Drivers Training Center at Sinŭiju was headed by Major KIM Hyo-kwan (金孝寬). [redacted] The staff of the center included 28 instructors and 12 office workers. The class in training in mid-January, the eighth term, numbering 300, was scheduled to complete the 3 months training course 31 March 1952. Half of the trainees were enrolled in the operational course and the other half in the technical course. The graduates of the previous class, the seventh term, were assigned to various motorized battalions and to the Central Motor Repair Plant of the 536 Unit which is also under the Munitions Bureau. The motor repair plant was at the Ochung mine in Tongam-myŏn (125-47, 39-18) (YD-4053). All the trainees

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of this class were soldiers older than 32 years of age from the 6 North Korean Army Corps which was deactivated in late December 1951.

- b. The 914 Army Drivers Training Center at Kaech'ŏn (125-54, 39-42) (YD-4998) had an enrollment of 200 trainees and a staff of 20 instructors. Half of the trainees were enrolled in the operational course and the other half in the technical course. The class was scheduled to complete the three months course on 29 February 1952.
- c. The Songyŏm Drivers Training Center was in the Hwanghae Iron Works building one mile south of Kyomip'o city at (YC-2989). Kyomip'o has been renamed Songyŏm by the Communists. The center had a staff of 40 people and an enrollment of 160 trainees. There were 80 trainees in both the technical and operational classes. The course lasted three months. This center was established at the transportation section of the Hwanghae Iron Works, since the equipment was destroyed by United Nations air attacks, and most of the trainees were formerly employed at the Iron Works.
- d. The Yangdŏk Drivers Training Center at Yangdŏk (126-38, 39-13) (BU-9643) had an enrollment of 60 trainees and a staff of 15 instructors and five office workers. There were 30 trainees in both the technical and operational classes.

When the trainees complete the driver's course they are made non-commissioned officers and are assigned to North Korean army units as drivers or mechanical engineers by the Munitions Bureau.

3. In mid-January 1952 the headquarters of the 536 Unit of the Munitions Bureau of the North Korean Army Rear Service Department was in Kambuk (125-46, 39-04) (YD-3927), P'yŏngyang. The 536 Unit, which had 2,570 officers and men, was organized into nine battalions and a motor repair plant.¹ The unit was attached to the transportation branch of the Munitions Bureau [redacted]. The commander of the 536 Unit was Colonel KIM Tu-hyŏn (金斗軒),

The strength, location, and commanders of the nine battalions that comprised the 536 Unit were as follows:

- a. The 1 Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel CHO Yong-su (趙龍洙), [redacted] numbered 220 men and was in Kambuk, P'yŏngyang. The battalion was equipped with 42 trucks.
- b. The 2 Battalion numbered 240 men and was in Kaech'ŏn. The battalion was equipped with 49 trucks.
- c. The 3 Battalion numbered 240 men and was in Sariwŏn. The battalion was equipped with 50 trucks.
- d. The 4 Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel KIM Se-chin (金世鎭), [redacted] numbered 240 men and was in Kirim-ni (125-45, 39-02) (YD-3824), P'yŏngyang. The battalion was equipped with 51 trucks.
- e. The 5 Battalion, commanded by Major PAK Ch'ŏn-tŏk (朴千德), [redacted] numbered 300 men and was in the Komdŏk mine (approximately DA-803294), Puktuŏl-myŏn (128-51, 40-56) (DA-8731). The battalion was equipped with 60 trucks.
- f. The 6 Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel YI Sŏng-ch'ŏl (李成哲), [redacted] numbered 260 men and was in the former Ochung mine (YD-4053), Tongam-myŏn (125-47, 39-18) (YD-4053). The battalion was equipped with 62 trucks.

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- 25X1 g. The 7 Battalion, commanded by Major KIM Man-su (金萬洙), [redacted] numbered 260 men and was in Yangdok (126-38, 39-13) (BU-9643). The battalion was equipped with 57 trucks.
- 25X1 h. The 8 Battalion, commanded by Major CH'OE Yi-kun (崔利根), [redacted] numbered 250 men and was in Tongsang-ni (125-42, 39-02) (YD-3424). The battalion was equipped with 54 trucks.
- i. The 9 Battalion numbered 240 men and was in Songch'on (126-13, 39-15) (BU-6048). The battalion was equipped with 47 trucks.

Vehicles badly damaged were repaired at the Central Motor Repair Plant, but those not seriously damaged were sent to the repair section of the battalion to which they were attached.

4. The 536 Unit was supplied food by the Munitions Bureau. Each man received 1,100 grams of food a day and an additional 70 won per day for extra food. Truck personnel carried a two-day supply of food each trip. The Munitions Bureau was unable to supply sufficient spare vehicle parts, so the unit was compelled to purchase parts on the open market. The 536 Unit organized fuel supply so that each battalion had a petrol point.
5. A truck was operated by a team of 3 men which included the leader, driver, and an assistant driver. The leader was not assigned permanently to a truck. The following are examples of the work performed by the 536 Unit:
- a. On 5 January 1952 a Soviet-made truck of the 7 Battalion transported 600 suits of North Korean army winter uniforms from the clothes storehouse of the Munitions Bureau at Yongsong (125-47, 39-07) (YD-4133) to Yangdok.
- b. Between 6 and 8 December 1951, six trucks from the 8 Battalion transported 1,440 straw bags of rice, collected as taxes-in-kind, from Kopyong-myon (125-38, 38-59) (YD-2818) to a warehouse 100 meters north-east of Potonggang Station (普通江 in Taet'aryong-ni (125-43, 39-02) (YD-3524).
- c. The primary function of the 5 Battalion was to assist in transporting the mine products, which included lead, zinc and silver, to the Soviet Union. The products were transported from the mine to the Yongha (128-42, 41-16) (DA-7568) station by way of Yongch'on (128-46, 41-06) (DA-8049) in trucks. From Yongha station the products were shipped by rail to Eysanjin (128-11, 41-24) (DA-3233) and then through Manchuria to the Soviet Union. Straw bags were used to package the ores, and 160,000 empty bags for this purpose were stored between Tongam-ni (128-55, 40-39) (DV-9399) and Sump'yong-ni (128-52, 40-42) (DA-8905). The operation was directed by the Ministry of Industry.

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